

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

J. MOTT SMITH,
Director of the Government Press.

Mr. G. von Gossnitz having taken charge of the Government Press during the absence of Dr. J. Mott Smith, all business communications are hereby requested to be sent to him.

HONOLULU:

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1899.

BY AUTHORITY.



By Order of the Board of Health.

At a meeting of the Board, held Dec. 24, 1898, it was
Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to request by Circular letter, and advertisement in the Hawaiian Gazette and the Honolulu Advertiser, all persons of about the same age, of the same sex, and of the same color, to appear before the Board of Health, to be vaccinated, to take place, each in his own neighborhood, the Board assisting by all means in their power.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The attention of every householder, keeper of a boarding or lodging house, or master of a vessel is called to the following Section of the Civil Code.

SECTION 301. It shall be the duty of every householder, keeper of a boarding or lodging house, or master of a vessel, to report immediately to the Board of Health, or its nearest agent, any person in or about his house, or vessel, whom they shall have reason to believe to be sick, or to have died of the small pox, or any other disease dangerous to the public health, under a penalty of not less than five, nor more than one hundred dollars, for each offense.

By order of the Board.

Honolulu, Jan. 8, 1899. EM. FENNER, Secretary.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

AND RULES ADOPTED BY THE HAWAIIAN BOARD OF HEALTH AT THEIR MEETING ON JANUARY 8th, 1899.

1. On the arrival of any vessel at any port of this Kingdom, from a port known to be infected with the small pox, though no case of small pox may have occurred on board during the voyage, neither passengers nor crew shall be allowed to land, unless a period of fifteen days shall have elapsed from the time of her sailing.

2. On the arrival of any vessel at any port of this Kingdom, having had on board or having any person sick of small pox on board, the vessel shall be detained in quarantine; the sick shall be sent to the quarantine hospital, and the crew and passengers shall be submitted to a quarantine of fifteen days.

3. No person shall leave or visit any quarantine vessel, or any house or enclosure that shall have been set apart for quarantine purposes by the Board of Health, unless by written permission of the Board.

4. Under no circumstances provided for as above, shall clothing or personal baggage be allowed to be put on shore, before having undergone such disinfecting process as may be ordered by the Board of Health.

5. When any vessel shall arrive, having had on board or having any person sick of small pox, the whole, or such parts of the ship as may be ordered by the Board of Health to be disinfected, shall be fumigated, or otherwise disinfected, in such manner as may be ordered by the Board, and not until this has been done shall any cargo be discharged from the ship.

6. No mail shall be landed from any vessel having small pox on board, except by written permission of the President of the Board of Health.

7. Sections 284, 285, 292 and 294 of the Civil Code of this Kingdom read as follows:

SECTION 284. Notice shall be given by the Board of Health of all regulations made by it, by publishing the same in some newspaper of the district, or where there is no such newspaper, by causing them to be posted in three public places of the town or district; and such notice of said regulations shall be deemed legal notice to all persons.

SECTION 285. Every person who shall violate any regulation of the Board of Health, after the same shall have been published, as provided in the preceding section, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SECTION 292. The quarantine regulations so established shall extend to all persons, and all goods and effects arriving in such vessels, and to all persons who may visit or go on board of the same.

SECTION 294. Notice shall be given of such quarantine regulations, by publication in the manner provided in section 284; and after such notice shall have been given, any person who shall violate any such quarantine regulations, shall be fined a sum not less than five, nor more than five hundred dollars.

FERN. W. HUTCHINSON, President of the Board of Health.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Samuel N. Castle, President of the Board of Trustees of the "Makiki Family School," and Charles B. Bishop, Secretary thereof, have duly represented to this Department, that at a meeting of the members of the corporation of the Makiki Family School, held at Honolulu on the 11th day of September, 1898, it was voted unanimously that the said corporation be dissolved, and

Whereas the said Samuel N. Castle and Charles B. Bishop have petitioned that the said corporation may be dissolved, and have further filed a certificate, and have in all respects complied with section 1439 of the Civil Code, and have further represented that the said corporation has no debt.

Now therefore, all persons are hereby required to make known any objection that they may have to the dissolution of the said corporation, on or before Saturday, the 30th of January, 1899.

FERN. W. HUTCHINSON, Minister of Interior.

Honolulu, Nov. 28, 1898. 146-23a

It is very much to be regretted that hard words and impolite phrases should pass between gentlemen who must, necessarily, meet, frequently, in their daily rounds. It must, therefore, happen to anyone who is engaged in conducting a newspaper, in a small town, on the principle of "making it spicy,"—which is another expression to signify, conducting it without a regard to others' rights and feelings, or a due regard to others' interests,—that they should be brought face to face, in an uncongenial unpleasant manner, with the parties who deem themselves injured. Every one must sympathize with the sentiment that "it is unpleasant to hear one's assistants, in carrying on their paper, denominated 'liars,'—with or without an adjective prefixed,—and the information, which one has been at great pains to collect and publish, characterized, in like manner, as 'a lie,'—and when such an incident is only one of many; when, in fact, there have been two other 'occasions lately,' for one to have the same unpleasant characteristics attributed to the information, which an editor supplies to the public—it is most certainly calculated to make one reflect on the hard-

ships of conducting a paper, in a small and isolated community, which does not, thoroughly, appreciate the patriotic efforts of those, who point out the wrongs and injuries, under which the said community might, possibly, be suffering. It may appear most liberal, to make to tender the use of a paper's columns to any one injured by mis-statements, to make any statements be chosen, to disabuse the public mind. But the difficulty rests in this, perhaps, that the public mind should not have been abused, and if it is so, it should be disabused by the same person who abused it. Again: Many have not the time, and still more are too modest, or too unused to writing, to bring their personal and individual assertions before the public, to rectify any wrong. Nor is it very satisfactory for one to take the pains so to do, and find his remarks followed by the "Remarks" of the editor; to the effect that our information was reliable; this is the statement of the offended party; our informant was "disinterested"—and therefore, by inference, the statement of a disinterested, but unknown informant, is to be taken as true, and that of the injured party as false. If one says that the "steamer's agents procured newspapers, and, for aught we know, letters of advice," when, in point of fact, they procured neither one nor the other, the mere adding of the words "for aught we know," does not seem to alter the gist of the sentence. Is not the sentence meant to convey the idea that such letters were procured, though others could not obtain them? Is it not of the class of statements, which are sometimes characterized as falsehoods, by "innuendo"? Again: It is said that "our merchants have cause of complaint, when one House is allowed to receive its papers from the steamer, long in advance of the mails, giving them ample opportunity to effect purchases or sales, possibly, to great advantage"—does not this state, by "innuendo"—more especially when taken, with the rest of the matter,—that such has been done? and is it not intended to convey the idea that merchants have cause of complaint, though in point of fact, there is none whatever? Is not the true intent and meaning, to excite a feeling of discontent and jealousy towards the House said to be so favored, and towards the officials said to so favor them? If so, it is meant to injure. But it is said that the Agents did receive the papers necessary to enter the ship at the Custom House, to wit, the steamer's manifest and freight-bill, etc. Are these "letters of advice"? Will our merchants, whose goods were manifested, and to whom these freight-bills pertained, have cause of complaint against Messrs. Hackfeld & Co., or any one else, because their own goods were allowed to be entered, and their bills of lading made accessible to them?

It is certainly, the duty of the editor of this paper to tell the merchants of this port, and those interested in its commerce, that all persons are dealt with alike,—nor is it personal abuse to anyone to say so.

In common life, the customary grumbler most frequently becomes tedious, and persons, to relieve the weariness of hearing him, sometimes supply him with imaginary grievances, to hear him expatiate on them. We can easily imagine that the professional editorial grumbler will frequently be made the subject of hoax, or will find some one quite willing to feed him with the food he craves; and that he will frequently miss the mark, in finding, not only that there is no cause of complaint, but that he can not persuade his patrons that they are, in the smallest degree, injured. An editor's life is hard; and it must be very hard indeed, to have three calls within a short time of persons deeming themselves injured, and intimating a want of appreciation in the use of his bright language. But every thing has its bright as well as its dark side, and it must be a great consolation, under the circumstances, to feel that one's courage is yet unflinching, and though we "do not resent, it is not because we stand in awe." Who is afraid?

"Nanna," in the correspondence of the Government paper, uses the following language:

"Now, let me ask, what is to be done to promote this education? Will wrangling with the proper authorities, and are required by the laws to see that all is done to promote education, help the cause? Will the bigotry and mischief-making of those who make it a point to dispute capriciously on everything advance us? Or will amicably pulling together, and endeavoring to devise means to advance the desired object, be the best for the public good?"

"Do you—the Powers that be—wish to know why we cannot amicably pull together? We can tell you in a very few words—first illustrating by an example."

"In a small and somewhat remote District of this Kingdom, where 'men are scarce,' a few years ago, the care of the school-funds was in the hands of one of the American missionaries. A quiet, working man, who loves his people as he loves his own soul,—a man who years ago, when assisting the people to obtain Government lands by purchase, refused to take the slightest amount of pay by way of commission, or otherwise, to possess himself of a single acre,—a man who most thoroughly believes in the precept 'Fear God and honor the king,'—this man was the school superintendent. You took from him the office without the slightest explanation, and offered it—we will not say to whom—for reasons best known to yourselves. We know the reason. You laid the principle of the such men represent."

"The same thing, or what was virtually the same in spirit and motive, was done throughout the Islands. It is not the change in itself,—changes must be made,—that we resent, but it is the spirit that prompted the policy of the Government,—this spirit of deep hatred toward free institutions,—that we recognize as an enemy. The late veto of the Bill providing for giving the people a voice in the choice of teachers and management of schools, shows the self-same spirit as still animating the Government. The words of one of the Board of Education,—'You and I can never agree.'—were undeniably true. So, instead of building up any false peace, we shall 'fight it out on that line,' and shall see our principles victorious. If we don't, our successors will."

The above remarks, quoted from the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, of January 30th, certainly do not seem to coincide with their previously expressed willingness

to discuss the school law, which was first animadverted upon in the *Kuokoo*, edited by the Rev. L. H. Gulick. The main objections to our remarks, in a previous issue, seemed to be, that we gave the editor of the *Kuokoo*, the title of Reverend, which was done, under the belief that it was a proper title, claimed and expected by him, as an ordained clergyman. These remarks above quoted, taken in connection with the following, quoted from the aforesaid paper, the *Kuokoo*—

"AN UNNECESSARY CONCESSION.—Our worthy, and able, co-temporary, the Commercial Advertiser, in its issue of last week, conceded more than was met to the interpreters of the amended Educational Law, in the interest of absolutism; and also failed of doing full justice to the vigilance of the Opposition in the late Legislative Assembly."

will possibly suggest to disinterested people, under whose whip and spur, the "Independent Press," publishes the remark of the 30th inst. But now, it appears that it is of no use, to controvert any facts or positions. The whole principle involved is, that some years ago, the Board of Education, as then constituted, took away the office of School Treasurer—the writer says School Superintendent—but he must see, on reflection, always provided that he can see anything, that it was the Treasurer, who had the funds—from the good man, who set the precious example, of not getting an acre of the public lands, for himself, when others of his friends were getting a few, and gave it to another. What principles, this good soul represents, different from those represented by his associates, Revs. Mr. Lyman, of Hilo, C. B. Andrews and Sorino Bishop, of Lahaina, Mr. Wilcox and Dr. Smith, of Kamae, all of whom are now actively aiding the Board, in actual service; or the late Hon. and Rev. Lorrin Andrews, of Honolulu, and Mr. Johnson, of Kamae, who were cooperating with the Board up to the day of their death; or Hon. S. N. Castle, of Honolulu, who is always ready to give most valuable advice and assistance to the Board, as well as many others, and may we not say, nearly all of the older missionaries, who are ready to give their advice and assistance, we do not know. At the present time there is a goodly array of the older missionaries and their sons and daughters, who are cooperating with the Board, and whose services and counsels are exceedingly prized by them, and who are requested to teach their principles to their fullest extent. To this writer, it is of no consequence that two officers, School Superintendent and School Treasurer, were put into one, and therefore one of the holders must go out; nor does his suppressive veto, in this regard, at all shock his tender conscience. Oh no. You or your predecessors, deprived some relative of mine of a small commission on the school fund of the district, and gave it to another, whom I will not mention, lest, perchance, the public might see, that he likewise was a good man, and for the reason that he will fight it out on that line, and our principles will be victorious. "If we don't our successors will." On what line? Getting possession of the School Funds? What principles? Making vague statements that every man, who does not get an office, is better than any man who does, and that some others than the present holders of office will transact the business of the country, in future years, which some others you are pleased to call your successors? Your successors in what? And how are they to know that your principles are victorious, unless you are somewhat more definite, and explain to the expectant ages yet to come, how your worthy old friend exemplified the principles which are burning in your patriotic heart, by disbursing the school fund of his district, in paying some half dozen teachers, more or less.

The public will now see, that it is not the school laws, or the administration of them, nor the number of scholars, or the mode of teaching them, or the successors of that mode, nor the teachers employed, or supported, that is of the smallest possible consequence. The whole question is only, why did not your predecessor continue to employ your venerable and esteemed friend, who took not one dirty acre—and if you gentlemen can not answer, why do you not extenuate, and indeed atone for that fault, by employing me, myself, in some eminent situation, in which my talents may shine, for a sufficient remuneration.

Capital Trial.

The trial of Ts Ah Chin, Cheong Kam Ford, Agnes and Laan, four Chinese, for the murder of Kanaalua, at Hanakapoko, Maui, on the 12th day of January, 1898, was commenced at Lahaina, at the adjourned term of the Circuit Court of Maui, Associate Justice Hartwell of the Supreme Court, presiding, assisted by Judge Lawrence, Circuit Judge for that circuit, on the 30th day of January last. Verdict of guilty, was rendered against each of the defendants, on Wednesday, January 27. These men had been previously convicted of the murder of one Napua, at the same time and place, but satisfactory reasons were thought to require the trial of the case.

The details of the case are painfully known to many of our readers. Napua and Kanaalua, were two natives, somewhat advanced in life, and of excellent reputation, who lived in a small grass house near the Haka plantation, upon which the four defendants were employed as field hands. These natives are believed to have had quite a sum of money in their possession, a fact, of which, only, at least, of the Chinese, had become aware. It is supposed that under the influence of this temptation, an expedition of robbery and murder was planned, and, in all probability, the two old men, after being fatally wounded by stabs and blows, were tied up, while the house was set on fire over their heads, in the hope of obliterating all traces of the commission of the crime. The crowd, who assembled on the alarm of fire, found the lifeless body of Napua, but Kanaalua escaped in a shocking condition, and survived, through four days of excruciating agony, and was able to give a somewhat satisfactory account of what had occurred, although he could not identify any but Agnes, by name.

The verdicts were unanimous against Agnes and Ts Ah Chin. Nine jurors found Cheong Kam Ford guilty of murder. Two said "not guilty," and one said "guilty of manslaughter." In the case of Laan, three said "not guilty," and the rest said "guilty," but the jury recommended him to mercy. Two, who said "not guilty," in the cases of Cheong Kam Ford and Laan, asked leave to record a verdict of "not legally proven," as they considered the guilt of each prisoner morally certain, although not legally made out, but the Court refused to accept such a finding, and their verdicts were recorded as "not guilty."

On Friday last, the four prisoners were sentenced to be hanged on Friday, April 9th, 1899.

The Attorney-General conducted the prosecution. Messrs. Stanley and Thompson appeared in defense. Mr. Wolfe, originally of counsel, was compelled, by ill health, to withdraw after the first day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR.—All merchants feel that a commercial article should accurately set forth the facts and circumstances of a sale on which it comments, otherwise it is like, to mislead people abroad, and damage those at home most seriously. It must be very apparent, that if a sale is reported as a "cargo sale," lasting through three days, and the prices obtained are reported as very good, every commission house, which has similar goods on consignment, and cannot get rid of them, for like prices, must suffer, in the estimation of its constituents abroad; and when the prices so reported to be obtained as cargo prices, are remunerative, it tempts merchants abroad to place other like goods on the market, to the injury of those who have stocks on hand, as well as disastrously to themselves. For these reasons, I think, merchants have a right to complain of the commercial report, made in the *P. C. Advertiser* of the 30th inst., of the sales made *ex trossu*. This report is calculated to impress those, who are unacquainted with the facts, with the idea that it was a "cargo sale," and held on more liberal principles, than any previous sale, of like nature, and that a large amount of goods had been disposed of, on liberal terms, and at good prices. Now, no one ought to envy, and I am sure no one does so, any good fortune that may attend the owner of these goods, or any other merchant. He has a perfect right to dispose of his goods, in any manner, which he sees fit, and to reap the reward of his enterprise. But at the same time, it will not be denied, either by the auctioneers, or the enterprising owner of the goods, that they were put up in very small, and very varied lots. The samples were sold, but were not repeated in any manner, to justify the idea that it was a "cargo sale," or that the prices indicated, in the least, what might be obtained under the hammer, at this time, for any considerable invoices, of goods quoted.

I do not intend, Mr. Editor, to find any fault with either the auctioneers, or the importer. They were all right. But I do find fault with the report, and think that when a commercial report of any paper takes notice of a public sale, and makes it a public matter, it should be done on proper business principles, and not speak, in exaggerated terms, of a three days sale at auction, at which the amount of goods sold did not realize the sum frequently reached here, in a one day's sale. I trust that you will give this an insertion for the public good, feeling sure, though I have not consulted him, that our worthy townsman (Mr. W.) will coincide with all that I say, on this point, or at least, would do so, were I in his place, and he in mine. I congratulate him, cordially, on the good prices which he has obtained, and hope, sincerely, that he may get as good, and even better prices, for the rest of his cargo.

Yours, etc.

New Queen of Madagascar.

By a periodical, the *Annuaire de la Propagation de la Foi*, we are informed of some events of a strange character which have lately taken place in the life of Madagascar. The Queen, Rasoahina, died on the 1st of April last, and the paper above mentioned (a Catholic organ), states that it is well known that the late Queen was very favorably disposed to their Mission, but that her courtiers and officers mostly belong to the Methodist Church, and she was denied, through them, the medical attendance of Mr. Laborde, French Consul at Tananarive, an old and experienced physician, who had for many years enjoyed her fullest confidence, and under whose skillful hands she found her health much improved. During her subsequent treatment by an English doctor, her death was several times prematurely announced, and each of the contending parties prepared themselves to profit at once by the circumstance, according to their own different views. A few days before her death, a conspiracy was entered into by the same individual—Rahelisonalaitrion— who had had an active hand in the assassination of King Radama II. According to this paper, this man was a personal friend of Mr. Ellis, the well-known Missionary, and author of a history of the Hawaiian Islands, and through his influence had, some years previously, become Prime Minister to the deceased Queen, and being of the Methodist Church, is bitterly opposed to the Catholic interest. Afterwards banished on account of several intrigues, he misled the banner of insurrection at the news of the Queen's sickness, and marched towards the Capital at the head

of a mixed crowd of loiterers, men, runaway slaves, and even dogs drilled to fight, (blood-bounds). It failed, however, and was arrested, together with a great many more, who were caught in the act of bearing arms against the civil authorities. The schemes of the conspirators thus proved a complete failure. The Princess Ranoama, cousin to the deceased Queen, has been proclaimed Queen of Madagascar, under the name of Ranavalona-Ipanjaka II. On the day of her election, the "Yellano" that is to say, the act of administering the oath to the new Sovereign, took place in a solemn manner at Tananarive, according to the custom of the country.

California Correspondence.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENTS.]

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 30, 1899.

Mutual Provident Associations. Two Mutual Provident Associations have been formed in this city. The plan of their organization is somewhat peculiar, and is obtaining considerable popularity in the community, to the detriment, perhaps, of life insurance companies.

In one society an admission fee of five dollars is required annually, and upon the death of any member, a tax of one dollar levied upon each member. The sum total of these collections is paid to the family of the deceased. The number of members is limited to two thousand, so that, in the event of any death, the sum of two thousand dollars is collected and paid over to the proper person. The annual admission fee of five dollars, which from two thousand members, would amount to ten thousand dollars, is invested for the benefit of the society, the interest of which can be appropriated towards the death tax on each member.

This plan of life insurance should commend itself to the charitably-inclined leading spirits in your mixed community. A similar society organized in your city might prove of great benefit to very many.

Small Pox.

Our city is afflicted with the small pox, and the public press has the disease in its worst form. It is not to be wondered at, then, that I allude to the subject again.

The mortality for the month of December reached the enormous total of 501. Of this number 148 were caused by small pox.

Our city authorities are paying a heavy penalty for the apathy exhibited by them ever since the small pox made its appearance.

Had vaccination—the only sure remedy—been thoroughly performed by reliable agents during the summer months, the disease might have been checked ere this.

There is a prospect now that the disease will soon finish its course among us, as the number of cases is steadily decreasing. The number of small pox cases last week was twenty-five.

Reciprocity Treaties.

To show how wise some newspaper writers are upon a subject upon which they really know very little, I take the following from a late *Evening Bulletin*:

Again, there is a treaty at Washington waiting for ratification between the United States and the Hawaiian Kingdom, in respect to the so-called Reciprocity Treaty. This treaty amounts to this, and very little more: It provides that the United States shall remit duties on sugar, the product of the Islands, which duties would go to keep up an office annually there. Not that our citizens would purchase sugar any cheaper by reason of a remission of duties, but the Islanders would obtain the money which would otherwise pass in the U. S. Treasury, and be enriched thereby. The crop of sugar being so small, when entered in the United States, would scarcely be felt; hence it would not give the people cheaper sugar, but simply put money in the hands of a few individuals. The loss to the Treasury, however, is not the only consideration to be taken into account. A ratification of the treaty would mean to raise up on the Island an aristocracy not inclined to our citizens. On this subject a competent remark:

Property, the Sandwich Islands belong to the United States. If at least, they will drop out of our laps as surely as the apple falls from the tree. If the so-called Reciprocity Treaty—and we can see no reciprocity in the treaty—is adopted, the Islands will pass into the possession of France or England, as sure as the sun makes its annual passage around the equator. Gen. McCook may be, and undoubtedly is, a good soldier, but that he is no statesman or politician is evident from his action in the matter of the treaty under notice. Had he been paid to work in opposition to American interests, instead of for them, he could not have devised a more effective plan for earning his wages than that he has adopted. The "Reciprocity Treaty" is wholly in the interest, in the first instance, of certain parties who hold office and derive incomes from the Hawaiian Government; and secondly, in the interests of France and England, and opposed to the United States. There is no possibility of the United States receiving any benefit from the treaty, but its adoption will be sure to injure us.

If the Hawaiian Islands want our trade, they should come under American rule, for it would be manifestly unjust to give them a portion of our revenues which are raised by the taxation of imports. We could as well send the Hawaiian Government an annual sum of money equal to the duties asked to be remitted as to introduce their sugar in the way suggested.

Death of Charles Westmoreland.

Letters from Panama have conveyed to us the painful intelligence of the death of Charles Westmoreland, who died at that place December 23rd of small pox.

Mr. Westmoreland was one of the Union Presidential Electors for California, and had been chosen messenger to carry the vote of the State for Grant to Washington. He was on that errand when he died. He left San Francisco on the 4th of December in perfect health, but was attacked with small pox on the trip, remained at Panama, and died as stated above. He was a man of culture and fine intellect, a good writer and speaker, and a noted politician. He was going East full of health and hope, expecting advancement. He was a witty and genial companion, and his untimely death, at an age not beyond forty, will be lamented by a very wide circle of friends.

His death will not interrupt the transmission of the returns of the vote of California, as Mr. Westmoreland confided the package to W. B. Carr, a Union friend who accompanied him, and duplicates of the returns had been forwarded overland, by express, from this State.

Montgomery Street.

As everybody who has ever visited this city knows, Montgomery street holds the same position in this city that Broadway does in New York. It is the most fashionable avenue of promenade. Since Kearney street has been widened and improved, and now meets Third street as a southern extension, a great deal has been done towards extending Montgomery street.

A project for extending Montgomery street in a straight line as far as Mission bay, was engineered safely through the Board of Supervisors, and it was understood that the opening of the street was only a question of time.

But a new project has lately been brought forward which is to extend Montgomery street on a line parallel to Second street, and about midway between that street and Third street.

The projectors of this plan who are private speculators, have marked out their line, and have secured 1516 feet of frontage between Market and Howard streets. They have invested more than three-fourths of a million of dollars in the scheme, and their plan is to open the street as South Montgomery street, and donate it to the city. They propose to knock in the head the first plan of extension and compel the city to adopt their plan. When our streets fall into the hands of private

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENTS.]

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To show how wise some newspaper writers are upon a subject upon which they really know very little, I take the following from a late *Evening Bulletin*:

Again, there is a treaty at Washington waiting for ratification between the United States and the Hawaiian Kingdom, in respect to the so-called Reciprocity Treaty. This treaty amounts to this, and very little more: It provides that the United States shall remit duties on sugar, the product of the Islands, which duties would go to keep up an office annually there. Not that our citizens would purchase sugar any cheaper by reason of a remission of duties, but the Islanders would obtain the money which would otherwise pass in the U. S. Treasury, and be enriched thereby. The crop of sugar being so small, when entered in the United States, would scarcely be felt; hence it would not give the people cheaper sugar, but simply put money in the hands of a few individuals. The loss to the Treasury, however, is not the only consideration to be taken into account. A ratification of the treaty would mean to raise up on the Island an aristocracy not inclined to our citizens. On this subject a competent remark:

Property, the Sandwich Islands belong to the United States. If at least, they will drop out of our laps as surely as the apple falls from the tree. If the so-called Reciprocity Treaty—and we can see no reciprocity in the treaty—is adopted, the Islands will pass into the possession of France or England, as sure as the sun makes its annual passage around the equator. Gen. McCook may be, and undoubtedly is, a good soldier, but that he is no statesman or politician is evident from his action in the matter of the treaty under notice. Had he been paid to work in opposition to American interests, instead of for them, he could not have devised a more effective plan for earning his wages than that he has adopted. The "Reciprocity Treaty" is wholly in the interest, in the first instance, of certain parties who hold office and derive incomes from the Hawaiian Government; and secondly, in the interests of France and England, and opposed to the United States. There is no possibility of the United States receiving any benefit from the treaty, but its adoption will be sure to injure us.

If the Hawaiian Islands want our trade, they should come under American rule, for it would be manifestly unjust to give them a portion of our revenues which are raised by the taxation of imports. We could as well send the Hawaiian Government an annual sum of money equal to the duties asked to be remitted as to introduce their sugar in the way suggested.

Death of Charles Westmoreland.

Letters from Panama have conveyed to us the painful intelligence of the death of Charles Westmoreland, who died at that place December 23rd of small pox.

Mr. Westmoreland was one of the Union Presidential Electors for California, and had been chosen messenger to carry the vote of the State for Grant to Washington. He was on that errand when he died. He left San Francisco on the 4th of December in perfect health, but was attacked with small pox on the trip, remained at Panama, and died as stated above. He was a man of culture and fine intellect, a good writer and speaker, and a noted politician. He was going East full of health and hope, expecting advancement. He was a witty and genial companion, and his untimely death, at an age not beyond forty, will be lamented by a very wide circle of friends.

His death will not interrupt the transmission of the returns of the vote of California, as Mr. Westmoreland confided the package to W. B. Carr, a Union friend who accompanied him, and duplicates of the returns had been forwarded overland, by express, from this State.

Montgomery Street.

As everybody who has ever visited this city knows, Montgomery street holds the same position in this city that Broadway does in New York. It is the most fashionable avenue of promenade. Since Kearney street has been widened and improved, and now meets Third street as a southern extension, a great deal has been done towards extending Montgomery street.